C. Phillips,

Western

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and goo[illegible] find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be ev[illegible] especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C......

TERMS..............The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows: Two dollars and a half per annu[illegible] dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be disc[illegible] at the discretion of the Editors, until all [illegible] will be inserted at 50 cents [illegible] week, and [illegible] cents each week they are con[illegible]. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Edi[illegible] or they may not be attended to.

THE DOOM OF THE DAUPHINESS!

From the MS. Journal of an English Traveller.

We copy the following singular story from the Court Journal.

"A little more this way. look to the left. You see a pillar near the doorway, and a few paces from it a little bent emaciated old man—he's only the King's Confessor—the Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims* never *mind* him—but observe the lady to whom he is talking. She is now looking in this direction, so that you have a full view of her features. There," said my conductress, "stands the object of our search—that is the daughter of Louis XVI. Madame the Dauphiness."

"What a severe, morose, and yet anxious countenance!"

"Such was it not always: yet is it in this instance a sure index to the feelings of the wearer. She has not the slightest confidence in any one of the French nation. 'How can I,' she has more than once said to me, 'after all th[illegible]ave witnessed in the person of my parents and endured in my own? I did once believe them loyal and attached—but the events of the hundred days dissipated that delusion forever?' —Years as I have been about her person, I have never seen her smile. And if she unbosoms her feelings more to me than to any other of her household, it is because I am an Englishwoman:—the self same principle that leads the duchess de Berri to prefer the Duc de Bordeaux being under the eye of my husband in her absence, because he's a Swiss. As to the Dauphiness, no human being but myself is aware of the full extent of her mental tortures. She lives in the constant anticipation of misfortune,—in the daily [illegible] expectation of bitter reverses. Not that she fears them—for there is a lion's heart within that attenuated frame—but that she may be prepared to meet them. She is, in fact, as the Corsican said of her, the only man in the family. Alas! the poor doomed Dauphiness!"

"Doomed?"

"Have you never heard the story? never heard of her allusion to it in reply to Louis XVIII.'s commendation of her bravery in haranging the troops at Bordeaux during the eventful 'hundred days?—and his questions as to what were her feelings when she placed her life in such imminent peril? 'Fear, Sire, had no part in them. I was not yet *alone*; and your Majesty will remember that *I can die only in the month so fatal to others of my family!*'—Why, where can you have been living that all this is new to you? Listen, *mon enfant*, and grow wiser.

"Among others who were ever welcome at Hartwell during the period the late monarch Louis XVIII sojourned there, was the Baron de Rolle! Generous, amiable de Rolle! a gentler, kinder, nobler spirit was never encumbered with a prison house of clay! But each man has his weakness; and this was the Baron's: still cherishing the hope of returning to his beloved native country, he was an easy prey to every adventurer who pretended to possess a knowledge of 'coming events.' And many and bitter were the jests which his passion for augury engendered, and which his good temper endured. One day in particular, he came down to Hartwell brimfull of the fame of a Swedish astrologer, a Mr. Thorwaldsen. Whatever this man might in reality be, he was shrewdly suspected at the time of being a French spy; to which idea his subsequent flight lent considerable colour. There was much that was unaccountable in all his proceedings. He exercised his nominal profession with reluctance. He was indifferent to pecuniary reward. He was not angry if his predictions were disbelieved or his threats derided. But if you desired it, he would tell you of passages, scenes, or adventures in your life, to which you believed no one privy but yourself. He was intro-[illegible] Madame St. [illegible]; to whom he gave a proof, at all events, of his knowledge of the *past*, by recalling to her recollection a deed of hers in the French Revolution, to which her husband, (then dead) and herself were the sole parties.

The Baron had been surprised in a similar manner. He told him, (and as the event proved, *truly*)—that he should die in England, and somewhat suddenly; but he pained de Rolle still more severely by mentioning the name of a lady to whom he had in early life been attached, and detailing to him under what agonizing circumstances they had parted.

This extraordinary narrative procured for the astrologer a still more illustrious visitant. The Duchess d'Angouleme resolved to wait on him. In order to try his powers, real or imaginary, to the utmost, she was disguised in the dress of an English arti[illegible], and remained [illegible] the interview veiled and silent. Her companion presented him wth the date of the Duchess's birth, to the precise year, hour, and minute.

"Ah!" said he, after a pause of some length—"the tennis ball of fortune! A wife yet not a mother. Always near a throne, yet doomed never to ascend it. The daughter of kings—yet much more truly the daughter of misfortune. I see before you restoration to the country and palace of your fathers;—then an agonizing interval of flight and degradation. Again the banners of Royalty wave over you, and you advance a step nearer a crown. But all is finally overcast, in the gloom of deposition, flight, and exile. You will live to be *alone*. Your last determination will be that of closing your days in a convent—it will be frustrated by death. Dread the month of *August*; for it will be one to you of the most unlooked for mortification and vicisitude. Welcome that of *January*, for it will dismiss you, *though by the hand of violence* to your repose, and your reward!"

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From the Augustia Chronicle and Advertiser.

Mr. Pemberton,

SIR:—As every thing at the present time relating to that extraordinary man, LAFAYETTE, must be interesting to your readers, more particularly when coupled with the name of PULASKI, I herewith send you a short extract from a French work, published in 1790, which is very little known in this country: wherein it seems that the great patriot PULASKI, was in his last moments, possessed of a truly *prophetic spirit*, in relation to some of the most important events that have agitated the whole of Europe, and I may say, the world.—The following, is given, by a Polish Officer, who was a constant companion of Pulaski, both in prosperity and adversity; and was his steadfast friend till death.—S.

PULASKI'S PROPHECY;

In his last moments.

"It was in the Spring of 1776, that the insurgents of America, fearful of the tyranny of an Island which once boasted of its own liberties, resolved to redeem their violated rights by force of arms. "My country hath lost her freedom, says Pulaski to me, one day; but, ah, let us still fight for that of a new people!" We pass into Spain, we embark on board of a vessel bound for Havanah, from whence we repair to Philadelphia. The Congress instantly presents us with commissions, and employs us in the army of Geo. Washington.

"Pulaski, consumed with a black melancholy, exposes his life like a man to whom life had become insupportable; is always to be found at the most dangerous post, and towards the end of the fourth campaign, is mortally wounded by my side. Being carried to his tent, I instantly repair thither to console him.

"I find that my end approaches," says he, addressing himself to me.—"Oh! it is but too true, that I shall never see my native country again! Cruel, capricious des[illegible] falls a martyr to Ameri[illegible] the Poles still c[illegible]

"My friend, my de[illegible] deed horrible, if a ray of hope did not remain to cheer me! Ah! I hope I do not decieve myself—No, I am not mistaken," adds he, in a firmer accent.

"A consoling Deity discloses, in my last thoughts, a futurity which approaches!"

"I behold one of the first nations in the world awakening from a long and deep slumber, and re-demanding of its violated honors, and its ancient rights; its sacred imprescriptible rights,—the rights of humanity! I behold, in an immense capital, long dishonored by every spices of servility, a crowd of soldiers discovering themselves to be citizens and millions of citizens becoming soldiers. Beneath their redoubled blows, tyranny shall be overturned; the signal is already given from one extremity of the empire to another:—the reign of tyrants is no more! A neighb[illegible] people [illegible] thy of deciding upon gre[illegible], shall applaud those unexpected efforts, crowned with such a speedy success! Ah, may a reciprocal esteem commence and strengthen, between these two nations, an unalterable friendship!

May that horrible science of trick, imposture, and treason, which courts denominate *politics*, hold out no obstacle to prevent this fraternal re-union!

"Noble rivals in talents and philosophy, Frenchmen! Englishmen! suspend at length, and suspend forever, those bloody discords, the fury of which has but too often extended over the two hemispheres;—no longer decide between you and the empire of the universe, but by the force of your example, and the ascendency of your genius.—Instead of the cruel advantage of affrighting and subduing the [illegible] yourselves the more solid glory of enlightening their ignorance, and breaking their chains.

"Approach," adds Pulaski; behold at a little distance from, and in the midst of the carnage that surrounds us, among such a crowd of famous warriors, a warrior celebrated even in the midst of them, by his masculine courage, his great talents, and his virtues truly republican. He is the heir of a name long illustrious; but he has no occasion for the glory of his ancestors to render himself celebrated."

"It is the great, the good LAFAYETTE, an honor to France, and a scourge to tyrants: but he has scarce begun his immortal labors! Envy his fate: endeavor to imitate his virtues, and follow as near as possible the steps of so great a man. He, the worthy pupil of a Washington, shall be the Washington of his own country. It is almost at the same time, my friend; it is at that memorable epoch of the regeneration of nations, that the eternal justice shall also present to our fellow citizens the days of vengeance and of liberty."

"Let the remembrance of our injuries, and of our successes, call forth thy courage! May the sword, so many times empurpled with the blood of our enemies, be still turned against those oppressors. May they tremble while thinking on our exploits! May they tremble in recalling the name of Pulaski!"

Saying this, he expired."*

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About the year 1781 '2, an unusual flood occurred in the Schuylkill, which overflowed its bank and destroyed a great deal of property. Among the sufferers was an old gentleman named Longstraw, who had collected materials for building a mill on its bank, which was about to be carried away. He seeing the danger, after striving in vain to save his property, fell on his knees, and prayed that the flood might assuage: and after praying some time to that purpose the water still rising concluded with 'Oh Lord Almighty—did you ever see such a *damn'd* piece of work as this?'

[illegible] have fully succeeded in accomplishing the object of their recent mission to the Choctaw Nation. A treaty was agreed to and signed, at Dancing Ribbit Creek, on the 27th ult., by which the Choctaws cede the country they now occupy, and within three years, are to remove West of the Mississippi. Such of them, however, as prefer remaining, may make reservations, and, after residing upon them five years, possess them *in fee*. The General Government may have the country surveyed at any time they think proper, but no sale is to take place before the removal of the Indians; nor until then, is any person to be permitted to settle in the country.

The Commissioners, we learn, had thirteen days of most fatiguing duty before they could bring the negotiations to a favorable termination. Immediately on their arrival, it was apparent that there existed, between Laflore's district and the other two, great [illegible]ing. The first object, therefore, with the Commissioners was if possible to bring about a state of harmony and good feeling between them. This was happily effected on the second meeting in Council by a feeling and forcible address from the Secretary of War. The three Chiefs and head men met at the Commissioners' Quarters—talked the matter over in their presence—agreed to be friends and again one people—and expressed their readiness to enter on the business for which they were called together. In the course of the negotiation propositions of various kinds and character, and discordant feelings had to be met and reconciled on the part of the Commissioners. In all the interviews and conversations had with the Indians, they uniformly admitted that they could not live under the laws of the State—that it would be ruinous and destructive to them as a nation, and as individuals. They conceded it was idle to dream of future prosperity under such a state of things; and that their only desire was, to arrange and conclude such a treaty as would enable them under their change of situation to be free and happy. Still at every step in negotiation, difficulties and conflicting views as to the best manner of securing these results, had to be encountered and overcome. About 5,000 Indians were in attendance, whose wishes and wants the Chiefs had constantly to consult, and hence the delay met with.

The crops in the Choctaw Nation, we understand, are bad, and many of the Indians are anxious to remove even during the coming winter.—Should the Treaty be ratified, they will doubtless speedily depart. Great anxiety prevails with them to do so. There is a fair prospect now, that very soon our Indian friends will be comfortably and happily settled in the West. The perplexing questions as to the rights, and with some, disputed sovereignty of the States, will then be disposed of—all conflicts avoided—and the prosperity and happiness of the Indians, as we earnestly hope, promoted.—*Nashville Republican.*

◆

A GOOD CROP.

It is stated in the Village Record, that Jesse Pugh, of Chester county, Pa. obtained last harvest, from six and a half acres of land, 207 dozen of wheat, which yielded 203 bushels.—This comparative good crop is mentioned as the result of the lime and manure on a soil naturally unproductive; it being supposed by the grower that the adjoining ground, without such appliances, would not yield 5 bushels to the acre.

◆

PLOUGHING.

Make it a fixed rule never to plough your land in wet weather, and the observant farmer will, no doubt, have often remarked, in the same field, the difference in the crop on a spot ploughed when the soil and weather were dry. It is only on dry, sand or light land, that ploughing ought to be carried on in moist weather.

[illegible] the time of his settlement in the country, till within a few years past, he resided a few miles South of Fort William at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill creek.* The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remarkable, than the character of the individual himself; and all I could learn of and concerning him, is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments simply, with no out house or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives; and the father of 45 children.

According to his own account of himself, he was born in New-Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six inches. His muscular frame and strength of constitution seems to have defied the decay of [illegible] of a backwoods life. The scientific and curious have examined the conformation of this singular being so far as practicable, and they represent his ribs unlike those of his fellow mortals, separate and distinct but as united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of bone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a "strong box" defying all attacks from without.

At the age of 96, he was in enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his muscular strength truly astonishing.

He never shook hands with an athletic man, but he gave him such a grip that he was fain to beg for mercy. At that advanced age he could perform more labor than ordinary men could in the prime of life. His neighbors mention as a proof, not only of his good constitution, but of his undiminished activity, that at his advanced age, he would leap from the ground, and crack his feet together, with the agility of a boy of sixteen.

Some five or six years since, he removed to Indiana, there to build himself a new habitation, plant a new colony, and become the father of a new race. He is now living near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, with his sixth wife, and has two children for the new stock. [*American Farmer.*

◆

Mutability of Fortune.—A young lady, native of Martinique, and a Creole, was on a voyage to France, with the design of being educated there, when the merchant vessel on board of which she was passenger, was captured by an Algerine cruiser, and taken to Algiers. The fair captive was at first overwhelmed with affliction at the prospect of captivity before her, but as passion gave way to meditation, it came to her recollection that an old negress had predicted that she would one day become one of the greatest Princesses in the world! "Ah!" exclaimed she, for superstition was in this instance but the handmaid of inclination, "it is doubtless so, I am to be a Princess. Well, I must not quarrel with fortune. Who knows what may come out of this?" So strong did this prepossession grow upon the young lady, that ere she reached the Barbary shores, she was as much a fatalist in point of resignation as any devotee in Islamism could possibly be. The French Consul at Algiers immediately offered to ransom his countrywoman; but no, the fair Creole would not be ransomed, for fear of offending fortune, by resorting to so vulgar a way of recovering her liberty. So to the Seraglio of the Dey of Algiers the lady went; and strange indeed to tell, from his Highness,' Seraglio, she was sent as a present to the Grand Seignior who was so struck with her beauty and manners (for in both she was excelling) that he elevated her to the dignity of his favorite Sultana! Such was the singular rise of the late Sultana Valide, who died in 1818, and was the mother of the present Grand Seignior.

Pride.—If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. Swift.

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* Formerly the Abbe de Latil. His Eminence was arrested at Vaugirard during the late convulsions, and dispossessed of the load of gold, plate, and Jewels he was conveying away in his carriage. He has since arrived in England.

*Pulaski was killed at the siege of Savannah, in 1779.

[illegible] (unless after much research) very few know whether they must pay foreign duty or not.

We have taken trouble to obtain, from authentic sources, the information which our correspondent desires. Although his request was confined to equalization of duties by Treaty, it has been thought best to add to it the cases of equalization by legislation and proclamation, presuming that that information also would be acceptable to our readers. The whole information, we have been able to collect from authentic sources, is contained in the following statement:

1. The vessels of the U. States, and their cargoes, are, by Treaty, admitted upon the same terms with National vessels, into the ports of the following Nations:

Great Britain, by Treaty of 3d July 1815, continued in 1818 and 1827.
Central America, 5th December 1825.
Denmark, 26th April 1826.
Sweden and Norway, 4th July 1827.
Hanseatic Towns, 20th December 1827.
Prussia, 1st May 1828.
Brazil, 12th December 1828.

2. By act of Congress of 7th [illegible] discriminating duties of tonnage and impost are suspended in the ports of the United States, as respects the vessels of

Russia,
The Netherlands, and
Sardinia.

This suspension to continue as long as a similar exemption shall be allowed to vessels of the U. States in the ports of those nations.

3. The vessels of the following nations are admitted into the ports of the U. States, upon the same footing with national vessels, by virtue of Proclamations issued by the President of the United States, under the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress of 24th May, 1828, upon his receiving satisfactory evidence that the same exemption is allowed to the vessels of the U. States in the ports of those nations.

Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, by Proclamation of 18th Sept. 1830.
Austria, do. 3d June, 1829.
Kingdom of Hanover, do. 1st July, 1828.
Dominions of the Pope, do. 7th July, 1827.

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The Tariff—A good Augury.—A correspondent of the Banner of the Constution, residing in Centre county, Pennsylvania, who is said by the Editor to be a gentleman of respectability, says that a powerful effect, in relation to the restrictive system, has been produced upon the public mind in that quarter, through the instrumentality of that paper. He states that several associations had been organized in different townships of Centre and Glearfield counties, called working men's societies; that they meet every Saturday evening and read, and disscuss various political subjects--general education—the banking system—lotteries—tariff system—State rights—the powers of the general government, &c.—that the society of which he is a member always have one or more copies of the Banner of the Constitution before them; that they read and form their own opinion, without suffering themselves to be influenced by the "selfish bellowing" of would-be great men; and they have all become anti tariff, though but short time ago they were all the other side. A meeting of delegates from the several societies was recently held. At this meeting the subject of the tariff system was taken up, and all the delegates were against it.

The following anecdote, related by this writer, shows how fruitless are the efforts of Mr. Clay's friends to destroy the popularity of the President, wherever the means of correct information are at hand:

"The price of iron has very much fallen in Pittsburg lately, and some of the iron masters who are favorable to the American System, are using that fact to frighten our country farmers from the support of Jackson. One of these (a German) came to me the other day: "what" said he, "is the news? they say Jackson is going to ruin the country: he is allowing English iron to come in so cheap that all our iron works will be brokenup, and Pennsylvania will go to destruction." I told him "Jackson had not meddled with the price of iron. Congress had taken some of the duty off of tea, coffee, molasses, &c. will you be ruined if you get tea and coffee cheaper than ever you got it before?" He said "no, sure not"—will you be ruined if you get your iron for your plough, harrows and horse shoes for three cents a pound, when now you pay five cents?" "No"—well, said he, "what is all this noise about?"—"why," said I, "the English are sending their iron over here cheaper

will be read with much interest at this time, and this passages we have italicised will no doubt leave on the mind of the reader a lasting impression of the depth of intellect and accuracy of observation which were the characteristics of the illustrious author. *Alx Gaz.*

Monticello, September 4, 1823.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of August the 15th was received in due time, and with the welcome of every thing which comes from you. With its opinions on the difficulties of revolutions from despotism to freedom, I very much concur. The generation which commences a revolution, very rarely completes it. Habituated from their infancy to passive submission of body and mind to their Kings and Priests, they are not qualified, when called on, to think and provide for themselves; and their inexperience, their ignorance and bigotry make them instruments often in the hands of the Buonapartes and Iturbides, to defeat their own rights and purposes. This is the present situation of Europe and Spanish America. But it is not desperate. The light which [illegible] has been shed [illegible] printing, has eminently changed the condition of the world. As yet, the light has dawned on the middling classes only of the men in Europe. The Kings and the rabble, of equal ignorance, have not yet received its rays, but it continues to spread, and while printing is preserved, it can no more recede than the sun return on its course. A first attempt to recover the right of self-government may fail; so may a second; a third &c. But as a younger and more instructed race comes on, the sentiment becomes more and more intuitive, and a fourth, a fifth, or some subsequent one of the ever renewed attempts will ultimately succeed. In France, the first effort was defeated by Robespierre, the second by Bonaparte, the third by Louis XVIII. and his allies; *another is yet to come, and all Europe, Russia excepted, has caught the spirit; and all will attain representative government, more or less perfect.* This is now well understood to be a necessary check on kings, *whom they will probably think it more prudent to change and tame than to exterminate.* To attain all this, *rivers of blood must flow,* and years of desolation pass over; yet the object is *worth* rivers of blood and years of desolation. For what inheritance so valuable can man leave to his posterity? *The spirit of the Spaniard, and his deadly and eternal hate to a Frenchman, give me much confidence that he will never submit,* but finally defeat this atrocious violation of the laws of God and man, under which he is suffering; and the wisdom and firmness of the Cortes afford reasonable hope, that *that nothing will settle down in a temperate representative government, with an executive properly subordinated to that, Portugal, Italy, Prussia, Germany, Greece, will follow suit.* You and I shall look down from another world on these glorious achievements of man, which will add to the joys even of Heaven. TH. JEFFERSON."

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HOLY INFLUENCE.

The following paragraphs are from an article in the New Nonthly Magazine, purporting to be from the pen of a Chamois Hunter.

"The Chamois has been confined by its Maker to those icy places of Nature, amidst which that Maker's presence is more immediately and sensibly felt. It has always struck me that the ocean is the fittest emblem, and conveys the deepest impression of God's immensity and eternity, the Alps, of his unapproachable power and everlasting unvariableness.—In the sea, wave succeeds wave forever and forever; billow swells upon billow, and you see no end thereof. But magnificent a spectacle as ocean ever is, at all times, and under all aspects, it still cannot be enjoyed without some alloy. It must be seen either from a ship in which man enters much; or from the land, which again breaks the entry of the idea.

"The effect of the scenes among which the chamois hunter lives, is wakened by no such intrusion as this. Man's works enter not there. From the moment he quits the chalet in which he has taken his short rest, until his return, he sees no traces of man; but dwells amid scenery stamped only with its Creator's omnipotence and immutability. Nature is always interesting. *Elsewhere* she is lovely, beautiful: *here* she is awful, sublime. *Elsewhere* she shrouds all things in a temporary repose, again to clothe them in surpassing beauty and verdure. But *here* there is no change; such as the first winter beheld them, after they sprang from the hands of their Great Architect, such they still are—like him self, unchageable and unapproachable.

s heat, nor winter's cold, on their everlasting hues; rack or works of man stain their unsullied snows! His even reach that upper air "sacred calm that breathes stilly silence which holds for en the lauwine wakes it with under! In such situations not to feel as far elevated dy, above the petty cares, suits "the low ambition," If any one desire here he low; [illegible] to catch a glimpse of the yet undeveloped capabilities of his nature, of those mysterious longings, after which the heart of man so vainly yet so earnestly aspires; let him wander the higher Alps, and alone.

"Scenes like this must be seen and felt; they cannot be described. Languages were formed in the plain; and they have no words adequately to represent the sensations which all must have experienced among mountain scenery. A man may pass all his life in towns and the haunts of men, without knowing he possesses within him such feelings as a single day's chamois hunting will awaken. A lighter and a purer air is breathed there; and the body being invigorated by exercise and temperance, renders the mind more capable of enjoyment. Though earthly sounds there are none, I have often remarked, amid this solemn silence, and undefinable *hum* which yet is not sound, but seems as it were, the still small voice of nature communing with the heart, through other sensation we are conscious of possessing.

"[illegible] earthly spirit has been roused [illegible] more worthy contemplation of the Almighty Author of Creation, it has been at such moments as these; when I have looked around on a vast amphitheatre of rocks torn by ten thousand storms, and of Alps clothed with the spotless mantle of everlasting snow. Above me, was the clear blue vault of heaven, which at such elevation seems so perceptibly nearer and more azure far below me, the glacier, from whose chilled bosom issues the future river, which is there commencing its long course to the ocean; high over head those icy pinnacles on which countless winters have spread their dazzling honors: who is there that could see himself surrounded by objects such as these, and not feel his soul elevated from Nature's God? Yes, land of the mountain and the torrent! land of the glacier and the avalanche! who would wander amidst thy solitudes of unrivalled magnificence without catching a portion, at least, of the inspiration they are so calculated to exc[illegible] I wonder not that thy sons, cradled among thy even matchless scenery, should cling with such filial affection to the mountain breast that nursed them and yearn for their native cot amid the luxuries of foreign cities; when even a stranger born in softer lands and passing but a few months pilgrimage within thy borders, yet felt himself at once attached to thee as to a second home; nor yet can hear without emotion the sounds that remind him of thy hills and freedom."

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FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

An invention has been lately made in agriculture, which is likely to produce as disastrous an effect in that branch of industry, as the discovery of the spinning-jennies and power looms produced in manufacturers. It is a mowing machine, by which, upon level ground, one man can cut down as much grass as twenty men with the common scythe. This invention will throw out of employment so many mowers, that the greatest distress may be anticipated throughout the country, should it be generally adopted. We are decidely in favor of demolishing this hideous weapon, which reminds us of the picture of Time, in the spelling book, headed by this memorable couplet:

Times cuts down all,
Both great and small.

What can be imagined more alarming at the present day, when agriculture is overdone, than to see nineteen out of twenty men deprived of their means of subsistence by a miserable piece of ingenuity contrived by some inhuman *anti working man's-interest* rogue? If these labor-saving inventions are allowed to go on, the time will come when not more than one person in a hundred will have any thing to do, and the other ninety-nine will positively starve.

The foregoing is what that class of American System reasoners will say, who look upon employment as every thing, and upon the rate of physical power expended upon any given production, as nothing. These people are perpetually crying out, that the chief cause of the sufferings of the poor in England, arises from the introduction of labor saving machinery into manufactures. They suppose that if an invention takes place, by which one man can do what it before took ten to perform, the public is injured, and consequently, that all such discoveries are pernicious. These wrong heads, however, we believe, are only to be found in cities and manufacturing towns, where the people are not as clear sighted as they are in the pure air of the country; for we will undertake to assert, that there is not in the whole land a farmer who would not instantly perceive, that if one of his hands could mow as much grass as it used before to take several hands to mow, he could set the others to do something else, and that consequently all that they produced would be so much *in addition* to what could have been produced upon the old principle of the scythe.—This addition would not only add to his wealth, but it would enable him to give higher wages than before to his workmen, for if instead of having only one hundred tons of hay, he should have, at [illegible] one hundred tons of hay and a thousand bushels of wheat besides, he could evidently afford to give his laborers a more liberal reward.

It is indeed true, that if a new invention in labor saving is introduced into manufactures, it is possible that a temporary loss of employment might happen to a limited number of people. But this would not last long. The effect of the invention would be to make the article upon which it was applied, chaper.—Cheapness would increase consumption, and as consumption, very often augments in a greater ratio than the prices fall, the result might ultimately be, that there would be a demand for more operatives than were originally employed. This has manifestly been the case in regard to the cotton manufacture. Ten persons are probably this day employed in that branch of industry throughout Europe, for one that was employed 30 years ago. But the most palpable example of the truth of this proposition, is in the case of the art of printing. When that art was first put in practice, it was probably as far behind the art as it exists to day, as it was ahead of the manuscript facilites of that period. Those who obtained their living by the labor of writing, no doubt thought that the discovery of printing would ruin them all, by throwing them out of employment—but what was the result?—Why, that for every one who could procure employment as a manuscript book maker, probably a thousand obtained employment as printers, authors, editors, bookbinders, paper makers, type founders, and in the various occupations which are connected with printing; to say nothing of the countless millions whose employments could be traced to the civilization effected by the wide diffusion of knowledge consequent upon the discovery of the art of printing.

◆

Anecdote of the Mother of General Greene.—Among the many ladies who distinguished themselves, for their patriotism, charity, and other good qualities, in our Revolution, there is one whose name ought not to be forgotten, and who, in my opinion, is equal in merit to any that flourished in our country, and there were many at the time.—About the commencement of our Revolution, and as soon as it was ascertained that *Nathaniel Greene*, afterwards *General Greene*, intended to join our army, in defence of his country, a deputation of Friends, (commonly called Quakers, and to whose society he then belonged,) by order of their Meeting, waited on him to endeavor to dissuade him from it, and after listening to all their arguments on the subject, he informed them that he felt an irresistible propensity, not to be got over, from joining his brethern in arms. He thanked them for the interest they had taken in his welfare; but he could not comply with their request. When the deputation took an affectionate leave, and left him, his mother, who had been listening, with all the anxiety of a fond parent, used her best endeavors to prevail on him to stay at home; when he told her it *was impossible*. After a pause, she burst into tears, with this remarkable observation—"Well Nathaniel, if thee must go, it is possible that I may hear of thy death, and if it is God's will that it shall so happen, I hope I shall not have the mortification to hear of thee being wounded in the back." Comment is needless—a Spartan mother could not have said more; but Mrs. Greene stands pre-eminently superior to the mothers of antiquity, as her education was so different—*she was bred a Christian.*

I got this anecdote on board one of the steamboats, some years since, from an old Quaker gentlemen of Rhode Island, who informed me he was a schoolmate of the General's, and that his father and General Greene's were near neighbors.

J. A.

◆

Mr. Berrien.—The following notice is taken of Mr. Berrien in Robertson's Sketches of Public Characters:

The present Attorney General John McPherson Berrien, is from Georgia, but I understand that he is a native of Philadelphia. He is a most eloquent speaker. In the Senate he was a model for chaste, free, beautiful elocution. He semeed to be the only man that Webster softened his voice to, when he turned from his seat to address him. Their is not the slightest dash in his manner; it is as grave as it is pleasant. His views are clear, and he meets the subject manfully. In his arguments there is no demagogical phrases of his constituents, no tirade or abuse against his opponents, or of the section of country from whence they came. He is said to have been a good judge on the bench and an excellent lawyer at the bar, and surely he was a host for his party in the Senate. He is now an Attorney General, and a cabinet counsellor, as well as council for the cabinet. The public man of all parties have great confidence in him, and he stands fair for higher promotion.

[illegible]

NOVEMBER 2, 1830.

Such is the weakness of the human understanding and the limited extent of its knowledge and experience, that no written charter of political powers could possibly be penned freed from objections, arising out of the want of language sufficiently plain and simple to express beyond doubt and misapprehension the limits of its grants. We have had a most striking illustration of what we have just said in the various and diversified constructions placed upon the wording of our written constitution. There is scarcely a line of it meteing out the boundaries of the General Government, which has not been at some time or other, a subject of division in the National legislature as to its original intent and bearing. With how much humility our fathers would have regarded, the great and striding powers of mind that enabled them to rear that mightiest fabrick of human ingenuity, could they have anticipated the results of their labours at this day, we can only form an estimate from their own language delivered in repelling objections of a different character (which went to the expediency of the *form* of government about to be adopted) when they offered that instrument to the people of their country, as the [illegible] offspring of their collected wisdom. They experienced much difficulty in determining upon *what powers* should be exercised by the General Government and *what* their limits should be, but never could they have expected in the darkest hour of their continued anxiety for the fate of this republick, when once they were decided upon, and written on the tablet that they could could have been the source of so much division, growing entirely out of the language used to define those powers. To the great and leading points which seem to have brought about the most thorough disunion in sentiment relative to the powers of the General Government these remarks shall learn, in the distant hope, that our plain understanding unbiassed by party feelings or party interests and untrammelled by technical distinctions, may work some good in effecting a better view of this important subject for the better information of our readers. For those whom we have been early taught to learn were the sovereign source from whence true and legitimate power in republican governments flows. It is to your wakeful vigilance in guarding the outposts of our liberties that we fondly look for the perpetuation of our union and the continuation of the many blessings which have hitherto attended us. We know of no subject of greater moment or of more fearful import than the violation of the plain sense, spirit and principles of the federal constitution that ligament which has hitherto bound us together from the most noble incentives, and would so swiftly waft us, with a continuation of the same pacific and friendly relations, to the highest pitch of elevation in the grades of Nations. We have been repeatedly warned of the danger to which we must inevitably subject ourselves if we persist in giving constructive powers to a constitution of limited grants for special and specified purposes. Those fond of drawing inferences and reasoning from analogy they should never choose the constitution of the U. S. as their subject. It is too precious an instrument to be trifled with in that airy, metaphysical manner.

Let us take our plain understandings as the best expositors of that which is written down in plain language and we need not fear the result. We need not entertain many apprehensions as to which side the majority of the people would lean. At the head of the string of specified powers is that granted to the Congress of the United States "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and *General Welfare* of the Union." It is under cover of that expression of doubtful import that the federal legislature claim to do all things which can advance the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the Union (to use their own language) and to provide more securely against the dangers of foreign and domestic aggression. If those who put a construction upon those terms isolate them from the parts of the constitution to which they have direct reference, then indeed is there some more plausibility in the arguments used in the support of their version of that instrument. But such is not the fair and received mode of construing the meaning of a particular paragraph or sentence to be found in a body of written regulations. All the parts must be taken together and compared—for one frequently has direct reference to the other, as in this instance. The words, *General welfare, refer only* to those powers given by the constitution to the National legislature. Their obvious meaning is, that in legislating upon those subjects over which the power is expressly granted to Congress they shall look to the *General welfare* of the Union—that they shall not legislate partially, but shall include the whole Union—that one part was not to be oppressed or neglected to elevate or promote the interests of the other. In those words they declare expressly the objects for which they united—the objects for which they framed the constitution with the powers granted thereby to the federal legislature. Those words then do not give any powers at all, but were merely intended to direct the attention of Congress to the objects for which the several specified powers were given to them. How is Congress "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General welfare of the Union? The question is answered in the very language of the constitution itself, to wit: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises: To borrow money on the credit of the U. S.: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, &c. &c. &c. The constitution then plainly declares that the Congress of the U. S. in order to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General welfare of the Union shall lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises: Shall borrow money on the credit of the United States: Shall regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states and with the Indian tribes, &c. &c. If we admit that the powers granted to Congress are not general, but special and limited, we can place no other reasonable construction upon that part of the constitution. Had the framers of that instrument ever cherished, for a moment, the intention to vest Congress with such general and undefined powers, they never would have placed a clause granting general powers in the midst of such as prescribed special and limited powers. Why have special and limited powers at all if general powers are which include not only those that are limited, but every other which ought properly to be exercised by the state sovereignties. It is the privilege of the states to exercise jurisdiction over all those things which they have not relinquished to the General Government and which are not expressly prohibited to them by the constitution. But a great man, the procreator of the "American System," fully convinced that the doctrines sought to the exposition of the meaning given to be established under the terms *General Welfare* could not be sustained by any species of sophistry took a more specious, and in truth a more tenable ground, to advance the popularity and the more general reception of that favorite system. He strenuously, and we must confess ably contended that under the power given to Congress to regulate commerce among the several states was included that also to cut canals, make roads, &c.—that the one necessarily grew out of the other. The extent of the power intended to be conferred upon the General Government in the grant "to regulate commerce among the several states" is plainly deduced from the restrictions placed upon the state sovereignties in relation to matters of commerce between the several states and from the great apprehensions that should such a power abide with the several states it would eventually prove a fruitful source of discord among the several states and dissatisfaction. It is plain to be perceived then that the grant of that power had no reference to the means by which the several states should exchange their commodities or convey them from one state to another, but only contemplated the prevention of all difficulties which would flow from the privilege on the part of the several states, as between nation and nation, to impose duties or excises on the staples of another state which might be carried into their markets. The mode and facilities for carrying them do not claim or come within the purview of the superintending power of the General Government, nor can it be constitutionally exercised over those subjects which form matters of consideration for the state authorities alone. Is it essential to *regulate* commerce between two states that a road or a canal *must* be cut? Or *can* the body with whom the power to *regulate* commerce is lodged, *make* a road or canal when the language imparting the power conveys no such authority? Certainly not. Then where do they seek to find an apology for the exercise of a power which is not expressly granted? They *derive* it by *construction and implication* again. Those are the siren words which have charmed a majority of the people of this nation into a quiet renunciation of the constitutional guards which their ancestors saw fit to set around their rights as freemen. The Palladium has fallen into the hands of the enemy—already has he made his appearance at our gates They now offer you the gift that must place the seal of destruction upon your liberties if accepted. Let us refuse it. Let us spurn it from us, as a most envenomed foe as a hostile invader of our rights and an unwelcome disturber of our domestic tranquility. When the system of Internal improvement is examined closely, it will be found to be like the wooden horse, to contain dangerous enemies to our independence. The good sense of the people cannot fail to make the discovery, and when made, to put their mark of reprobation upon it. We have tried every expedient to awaken the spirit of investigation, and if our efforts should prove unavailing we shall have the heart-felt consolidation to carry with us through life, that if *we have failed*, it has not been for the want of zeal on our part, or from a failure to exercise what little ability we may lay claim to in-exposing the deformities of the American System and the dangers of consolidation (the inevitable consequence of the triumph of that system) to the Union and Sovereignty of the States.

Montesquieu in his chapter upon the constitution of England says "that the political liberty of the subject is a tranquility of mind, arising from the opinion each person has of his safety. In order to have this liberty, it is requisite the government be so constituted as one man need not be afraid of another." Whether in the days of Montesquieu there was an actual and practical distinction between civil and political rights as branches of the great body politick, we are not sufficiently instructed to venture any positive assertion, either pro or con. But surely there is a broad and marked line of difference between them, chalked out and strictly pursued in the administration of the concerns appertaining to the body politick in these republican days of liberty. The rights of individuals then are three-fold natural, civil and political. When we speak of natural rights, we mean that each and every individual has a right to the free and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, liberty and personal security. There the God of nature has accorded to all his children, and they cannot be violated, without a direct transgression of his laws laid down in the Great Book written for the government and preservation of every nation. Civil rights then are of a conventional origin, growing out of the friendly association of individuals, who anterior to this Union occasionally were in the exercise of their natural rights only, which were at all times liable to be broken in upon by some who might chance to harbor enmity against others from any cause, and thereby every individual was in continual peril and his life was an uninterrupted series of alarms. In this state of affairs, and from motives of self preservation was the first social compact formed which secured to each individual the enjoyment of his natural rights, with those of a civil nature whilst the course of his life was freed from anxiety, arising from the unrestrained liberty exercised by every man of taking away the natural rights of his neighbour when unawed by a sense or personal danger, or not impeded by the sentence of divine justice. The rights which were guaranteed to each individual in this association called civil rights, and they are *in modo*, comprehended in the language which Montesquieu applies to political rights, to wit: a tranquility of mind arising from the opinion each person has of his safety and we would add to make the definition more complete of the peaceable and uninterrupted enjoyment of his property In *these words* of Montesquieu all the privileges of a civil and political nature are not included. The language of Montesquieu then with us could be more aptly applied to civil than political privileges. Civil rights according to my understanding of the terms are all those rights which the laws of the body-politick, assure to each individual, which laws are based upon the grand principles that led to the civil association The right to make these laws is a civil right but the manner of making them is a political right. If the people composing the body politick say that every thirty thousand of them shall choose a delegate to make laws to govern the community, the right to elect and the right of the representation to have his voice in every act of legislation are political rights as contra distinguished from civil. Then it follows that the right to be elected a member of the Senate; the right to take a seat in the body of senators (to be a member of which he was chosen) are all political rights, since they emanate from the body politick. It is equally clear that the right to vote must likewise be denominated a political right. These are the three grand divisions of rights in civil Society and government. A sound and correct understanding of the true distinction between them, among the people generally, cannot fail to secure the perpetuation of the institution of which they are the constituent elements. It has been said of the Americans, as we are usually termed, that a more general and diffusive knowledge of the rights of man does not prevail among any other nation of people known to the civilized world. This is a compliment of which it is no fault to boast and to be proud—but how long we are to deserve so much and such high reputation, remains for those who are now scattered over this vast empire and who are to succeed them, to determine with so many facilities for acquiring this knowledge ourselves and transmitting the means of acquiring it to our descendents, we may well calculate, that instead of leaving room for detracting the encomium which has been passed upon us, as a nation, we will be likely to astonish the people of Europe in a yet greater degree. Save the intelligence of the community from abatement and it will exhibit the glorious spectacle of perpetual union and never ending freedom. If the people are intelligent and well informed, they will at once see the necessity of the Union of the states, and with its continuation will rest all the blessings of free government The people freely should examine every political question for themselves and then they cannot be imposed upon. They will then have an opinion, of their own as to the propriety or policy of a particular measure and they will not be dependent upon the *dictum* of a misguided demagogue.

* * *

We perceive with regret that the Hon. P. P. Barbour of Va. has accepted the appointment which we announced had been proffered to him by the President. What a loss to the Republican party on the floor of Congress! What an obstacle is removed out of the way of the progress of Mr. Clay's American System. He was justly regarded by Mr. Clay himself as being the most fearful adversary, by odds, that he had to encounter. He has always strenuously opposed the stretch of power claimed and exercised by the general government. We do not know who can take his place who could have the same weight in Congress which he had. He is, in every sense of the word, calculated for a leader. A profound politician with the most enlarged and liberal views—eloquent and argumentative with a great deal of zeal and perseverance he always led the van in every important question.

* * *

In no time or period of the history of Republicks has a question of so much magnitude and of such fearful import, been called up for discussion, as that whether the violation of the compact between the several States of a confederacy, commenced, and persevered in, notwithstanding the many eloquent appeals which have been made for its discontinuance, shall be resisted, when all the moral force of argument has been spent in opposition to the continuance of the many infringements of our written charter. We know that the people are not fully aware of the fatal consequences which an obstinate adhesion to the destructive measures of the Gen'l Government may tend to fasten upon this republick of freemen. It becomes them now to examine for themselves in order, if possible, that the voice of the people may be unanimous, since the dearest rights and interests of the Southern people are involved in the result of the contest between the two great parties, which at present divide the councils of the nation. The South must *now* believe that no feeling of justice or humanity remains in the bosoms of the Northern people to smooth or soften the rigor of partial and unequal legislation and that they will never release the grasp of oppression, until it is cut loose by the strong arm of the people How often have you heard that commerce is the capital source from whence the wealth of the citizen is derived, and the revenue for the support of our Government flows. How often has it been told and demonstrated to you that the one is prostrated and the other illegally and faithlessly distributed among many of the states of the Union! How often have they been warned of the destructive tendency of every measure calculated to impede commerce in the remotest degree and that too in a time of profound peace when other nations have opened their ports to us and offer us a free and unfettered interchange of the article of commerce! How often have they been exhorted to retrance the false steps they had taken in relation to the South and by a timely reformation, secure the peace and prosperity of the Union! But every admonition has proved ineffectual and we have every assurance that the enemies of our constitutional rights will drive us to the brink of destruction, and the only resource that remains to avert our impending fate, is for the people to rise up in a body and declare they will not longer submit to such tyranny. It is not necessary that they should take up arms or resist by open violence the impositions of Federal legislation, as long as some of the Southern people are divided in opinion, and others remain silent, nothing can be expected by remonstrance. It is unanimity alone which can again restore us to our constitutional rights. Why should the Southern people be so divided in sentiment? Have they not the same interests in common to prosecute and defend? Have they not the same sensitive feelings which lead them instantly to detect and as speedily to resist usurpation? We must believe they have. Why then are they so much split up among themselves? We can only penetrate the reason in the indifference manifested among the people of late, to examine the merits of questions for themselves. They rely too much upon the declarations of blind and ignorant demagogues. We exhort every one to examine and reason for himself. We like to see people jealous of their liberties. It is the best evidence that they know their extent and are ever ready to defend them. We said we would have the South to resist. We do not thereby wish to convey the idea that the South should oppose with open arms unconstitutional legislation. There are other modes of resistance. It is the resistance of reason, of argument, of persuasion and of unanimity. Those combined cannot fail to restore us to our original state of freedom and relieve us from the bonds of slavery and degradation

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JOCKEY CLUB

FALL RACES.

The races over the Salisbury Turf commenced on Wednesday the 27th day of October, and terminated on Friday following. The weather continued fair and pleasant throughout the several days, and the sport was really beautiful and interesting. The spectators were numerous and a great deal of order and decorum marked their deportment. There was no bullying and fighting, as is frequently the case upon such occasions, but the whole passed off with a great deal of good feeling and with uninterrupted harmony. A great many ladies in their carriages graced the field and gave additional relish to the sport. The racing, altho' not very swift, was good because of the heats being closely contested. There was evidently but little disparity between the horses, and those owning the winning horses could not boast of any easy triumph. The following horses were entered for the

FIRST DAY'S PURSE,

Two mile heats, two best in three:

A. Whitlocke's Wabash, 5 years	107lb.	2	2
J. Turners Polly Kennedy, 4 do	92	1	1
Pemberton's Snake in the Grass, 7 years,	130	3	drawn

Each heat was handsomely and closely contested between Dr. Whitlocke's horse, Wabash, and Mr. Turner's mare, Polly Kennedy. The latter was decidedly the favourite animal, and the bets greatly in her favour. We deem it an act of justice however to Dr. Whitlocke to state that his horse was in bad condition for running in consequence of having been choaked the preceding evening. They were however side by side nearly the whole distance, Polly Kennedy coming out about half length ahead the first heat, and but little less the second.

Time, 1st. heat	3m.	59s.
2nd. do.	4m.	00s.
Course	1785 yards.	

SECOND DAY OF THE RACES,

Proprietor's Purse,

One mile heats, two best in three:

A. Whitlocke's Wabash,	1	1
J. F. Turner's Susan Randall,	2	3
Club's Clarion,	3	2
G. McConnaughey's Air Balloon,	4	4

The result of the first day's race operated so strongly upon the spectators as to bias them in favour of Mr. Turner's mare, Susan Randall and the wagers were two to one in her favour. The horses got a fair and pretty start, but to the astonishment and mortification doubtless of many, Dr. Whitlocke's Wabash took the track and maintained it throughout under a hard rein. He won the race in two heats, with the utmost ease imaginable.

Time, 1st heat	1m.	54s.
2nd. do	1m.	58s.

THIRD DAY OF THE RACES,

County Purse,

One mile heats, three best in five:

Mr. McKay's Dion,
Mr. Kelly's Arab

This was really an interesting race. The first heat was taken by Mr. Kelly's horse Arab; the second by Mr. McKay's Dion with apparent ease. Then the spectators seemed to be sanguine in the belief that McKay's Dion, would win the race, and the bets were two to one in his favour, but to the amazement of many, the third heat was taken by Mr. Kelly's Arab, as well the fourth. A great many bets were made after the second heat that Mr. McCay's Dion would distance Mr. Kelly's Arab, but the result did not fulfil their expectations.

Time, 1st heat,	2m.	1s.
2nd do	2m.	13s.
3d do	2m.	
4th do	2m.	13s.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this county, on Wednesday the 13th ult. by Henry S. Parker, Esq. Mr. Henry Williams to Miss Mary Upchurch.

In this county on the 28th ult. by the Rev. James Stafford, Col. John F. McCorkle to Miss Jane C. Barr, daughter of Wm. Barr, Esq.

On Thursday the 14th ult by Samuel Marlin, Esq. Mr. Moses Brown to Miss Pheby Biles.

On Thursday the 21st ult. by Henry S. Parker, Esq. Mr. Alphus Howard to Miss Hannah Kincaid.

DIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 22d ult. Miss *Margaret McKelvey.*

In Salem, Stokes county, on the 14th ult. Mrs. *Bagge*, aged 52 years, consort of Mr. Charles F. Bagge. She was much respected for her virtues and piety, and will long be held in affectionate remembrance by her kindred and numerous friends.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th ult. Mrs. *[illegible] Jamison.*

On the 19th, ult. in Davidson county, N. C. Magdalina Henkle, wife of Peter Henkle and eldest daughter of Jacob Zink; aged 24 years, 11 months and 3 days. She left a bereaved husband and two infant children to lament her sudden and early loss. Every necessary arrangement had been made for the removal of her family to the far west, when unexpectedly, by a mysterious stroke of Providence, she was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, at the very time fixed upon for this departure, and after 6 days had elapsed in excruciating suffering, she breathed out her spirits, as we trust, into the hands of that Saviour whom she loved.

[*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Oct. 30.—Cotton (in seed, $2, clean $8, corn 62½ to 65, flour $4 to $4½, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1.12½, sugar 11 to 12½, coffee 12½ to 16.

Camden, Oct. 23.....Cotton 10 a 11¾, flour $7 a 7½, out of the wagon, Camden Mills. $7 a 8, wheat $1 1-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 45 a 50, bacon 10 to 12½.

Columbia, Oct. 21.—Cotton 10 to 12¾. Flour bbl 5½ a 6½, Corn 90 to 95, wheat 95 a $1.

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43tf

Take Notice!

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading with my wife Margaret on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. DANIEL GRUBB.

Davidson co'y. N. C. Oct 24, 1830. 43tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Rowan county, six miles South of Salisbury, on the 13th October, a negro woman named JUDE, aged about thirty five years. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a small scare on one of her wrists. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail so that I get her again or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.

Cabarrus co'y. October 25th, 1830. 43tf

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimeres,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinetts,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Sattins,*
Stationery,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov 2nd, 1830 43tf

HENRY HUMPHREYS & CO.

ARE now receiving from the Northern Cities a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Fashionable Dry Goods,
Hats and Bonnets;
Books, Medicines, Paints, Leather,
Saddlery, Cutlery, Glass and
Crockery-Ware,
A variety of best WINES and
other LIQUORS,
And a large quantity of Groceries.

Which they offer at low prices for CASH.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1830. 3t44

ALE.

144 BOTTLES of Philadelphia Ale, just received and for sale by

39 AUSTIN & BURNS.

Books! Books!

25,000 VOLUMES OF BOOKS.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Turner & Hughes,

AT the North-Carolina Commission Book store, two doors above the Post-Office, Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general assortment; comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY, POETRY and FICTION: also, English, Latin, Greek and French School Books of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and FANCY articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures, and elegant water colored Paintings; gilt-edged, perforated and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper; Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons; Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable Ink; India Rubber; Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Sand, Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stamps; Rogers' best Razors and Razor Straps, ditto Pocket and Penknives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens; Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks, Gig and twig riding Whips; Paper Hangings; Flowered and bordering Paper; Fire and hearth Screens; Pasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs, and Merchants; Memorandum Books; Copy and Cyphering do.; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums & Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Token* and *Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting literary matter. Also, on hand, the Works of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound This work is offered at the reduced price of $15; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to $14 per sett; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also, frequently for sale, old & rare Books that are to be procured but in few Stores.

In the LAW department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of Instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific Education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Bookseller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationary line; including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the Northern market.

Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders, will have a convenient opportunity for transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS at AUCTION.

TURNER & HUGHES have also on consignment, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching Session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

☞ This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. *Save the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City!*

Raleigh, October 19, 1830. 3t45

POETRY.

FROM THE TOKEN FOR 1830.

THE LAST REQUEST.

BY B. B. THACHER.

Bury me by the Ocean's side—
O give me a grave on the verge of the deep,
Where the noble tide,
When the sea-gales blow, my marble may sweep,
And the glistening surf,
Shall burst on my turf,
And bathe my cold bosom in death as I sleep!

Bury me by the sea— [grave,
That the vesper at eve-fall may ring o'er my
Like the hymn of the bee,
Or the hum of the shell in the silent wave!
Or an anthem roar
Shall be beat on the shore
By the storm and the surge, like the march of the brave.

Bury me by the deep,
Where a living footstep never may tread—
And come not to weep—
O wake not with sorrow the dream of the dead!
But leave me the dirge
Of the breaking surge,
And the silent tears of the sea on my head!

And grave no Parian praise—
Purple no turf for the heartless tomb—
And burn no holy blaze,
To flatter the awe of the solemn gloom!
For the holier light
Of the star-eyed night,
And the violet morning my rest will illume:

And honors, more dear [clay
Than of sorrow and love, shall be strewn on my
By the young green year,
With its fragrant dews and its crimson array—
O leave me to sleep
On the verge of the deep,
Till the sky and the seas shall have past away!

Humphreys & Stockton,

ARE now receiving and opening in Statesville at the corner house South West of the Court-House, well known as James Irwin's old stand; and at their old stand a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

comprising almost every article in the dry Good line, a large supply of
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Saddlery, Hardware, and Cutlery, China Glass and Queens ware, Stone ware. Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

4000 *lbs. Coffee,*
4 *Hogsheads Brown Sugar,*
800 *lbs. Loaf Sugar,*
6 *Boxes Bunch Raisins,*
2 *Boxes Almonds,*
2 *Boxes Chockolate,*
Best Imperial & Young Hyson Tea,
Cheese, Coperas and Nails assorted, &c. &c. &c.

The citizens of Iredell and the adjoining counties, are invited to call and examine their assortment, as every inducement in the way of variety, and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them. They hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of that patronage for which they feel so much indebted to a liberal and discerning community.

Statesville, Oct. 15, 1830. 3t43

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830. 32tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th instant, a Negro boy who says his name is *John*, and belongs to Archy Cowthon of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale and Retail STORE,

AT CHERAW, S. C.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON,

HAVE formed a Partnership for the purpose of *MERCHANDIZING*.....buying COTTON and other Staple Commodities of the country. Their assortment of Merchandize will consist of

GROCERIES

of every description, on a large scale, so that Merchants from any part of the country convenient, can be supplied with any article of Merchandize which they may wish to buy, or order. In the Grocery line---such as

Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea,
Spirits foreign & Domestic,
Molasses, Bagging, Roping,
Fish, Hats. Shoes, Saddles, &c. &c. &c.

in the Hardware line---such articles as

Mill-Saws, Grosscut-Saws,
Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains,
Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammers

with every other article that can be mentioned. In addition to which they have a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

handsomely selected, all of which they pledge themselves to sell low upon very accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail. 6t45

SCOTT & BRANDON.

Cheraw, October 13th, 1830

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.

June 22d, 1830. 25

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John agner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 23d, 1830. 10t44

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who haye tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 21

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable sytle.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1828.* 11

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 21

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as *low* for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, inorder that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.

Sept. 7th, 1830. 6mt60

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him, His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work will not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern soal leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Kider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of *furniture* in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the subscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 36 PHILO WHITE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of Oct. 1830.

A
Alexander John
Aaron, Servant of Doct. R. W. Thomas
B
Brown John 3
Ballew C John
Barber Thos.
Barnhart John
D
Dyson William
Dean William
E
Epley John
F
Fox John
Fox Austin
H
Haywood Charity
Huie Josiah 2
Hardrick Berry
Hennsiee John
K
King Roswell
L
Leinback Louis
Lavender R Wm.
M
Moon Fredrick
Murphy William
McWrath P. Jos.
Morris John 2
Moody Charles
P
Patton James
Potut John
R
Richards William
S
Spackes Benjamin
Swann B. John
Sorrels William
Singleton S. Thos.

3t43

R. C. PEARSON, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

ELISHA JONES, Adm'r. of Benjamin Jones, dec'd. *vs.* Philip Jones, Benjamin Jones, Elizabeth Osborn, Nancy Jones, Elias Richards, Sarah Richards, Daniel Richards, Rachael Richards, Wm. Osborne, Philip Jones, John Jones, ——— Rainey and Caty his wife and the heirs at law of James Jones: Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that ——— Rainey and Caty his wife, John Jones and the heirs at law of James Jones are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Jones, ——— Rainey and Caty his wife and the heirs at law of James Jones, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday of November next, then and there to answer, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, David Mock, clerk of said Court at Office, the 2nd Monday of August, 1830.

6t43 DAVID MOCK, *Cl'k.*

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch* and *Clock Makers*, *Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *new shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash.*

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

No loonger to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex'rs.
SAML. HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1830. 33tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury evey Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

Public Sale!

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, will sell, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, at public sale, at his plantation seven miles West of Salisbury, on the Wilkesborough road, all his crop of corn, being about

Six or Seven Hundred Bushels.

Also, his Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c; a good Yoke of Oxen and a good cart, all his Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on the day of Sale. ABNER HALL.

Oct. 26th, 1830. 2t43

N. B. All those indebted to me would do well to come forward on or before the 11th November next, and make payment; And all having papers in my hands for collection will please call and get them; if they are not taken out of my hands before I leave here they will be left with John or Anderson Hall. A. H.

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, August 14th, 1830. 32tf

J. MURPHY,

IS now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3mt48

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 09

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *land*, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 200 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. Ware in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead ore* has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in foury early instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton. Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.

Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scare occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42t

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to

J. LAMAR.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.